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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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## ANTI-GOVERNMENT REVOLT BREAKS OUT IN VENEZUELA

### Thugs Assault Residents In Kowloon

Attacks by "Europeans dressed in khaki material" are reported to have taken place in Humphrey's Avenue during the last week in November. One of the victims was knocked unconscious and confined to hospital for three days and the other received a broken nose and a wound in the head which necessitated two or three stitches.

It is stated that the thugs first tempted their victims with army blankets at favourable prices and

### AIR LINER CRASHES

Jerusalem, Dec. 11. Two of the Egyptian crew and a passenger were killed when a *Miss Africas* (Egyptian) aircraft flying to Cairo from Baghdad, crashed three miles east of Haifa last night. It was learned here to-day.—Reuter.

when they showed no inclination to accept, the ruffians persistently lured them to a badly illuminated place and beat them up.

Mr. A. Madar, of the Lebel and Company, was walking near Humphrey's Avenue about 9.30 p.m. on November 25 when he was approached by two "Europeans" dressed in khaki shirts and trousers of a civilian type. They asked Mr. Madar whether he would like to buy army blankets and sheets and when he refused the offer, the two strangers engaged him in conversation until they reached a side lane. There Mr. Madar was knocked unconscious and when he came to, he reported the incident to the police and was taken to Kowloon Hospital where he was detained for three days. He lost a wallet containing \$270.

The other victim of the assault, which took place in the same locality on November 28, three days after the first incident, was Mr. J. C. Remedios, of 21, Humphrey's Building. About 10 p.m. a European confronted him and offered him blankets and sheets. He informed the stranger, described as a tall man dressed in khaki shirt and trousers and a dark brown sports jacket, that he was not interested in the offer. He also was attacked in a side lane but fought back. As a result of the struggle he sustained bruises on his face, a broken nose and a wound in his head which required stitches.

### ITALIAN HOTEL MURDER

Milan, Dec. 11. The police are searching for the murderers of five people killed by a volley of shots fired through the window of a hotel in the Alpine town of Ventrolle, north Italy, on Monday.

The victims belonged to two families, and the police believe the murderers are men who were anxious to avenge the death of an SS man killed by the member of one of the families in the last days of the war.—Reuter.

## SATELLITE TREATIES TO BE SIGNED FEB. 10

The Council of Foreign Ministers to-day agreed that the peace treaties with Italy, Finland, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania would be signed in Paris on February 10 by the representatives of the ex-enemy states and Russia, Britain, the United States and France.

The Foreign Ministers will later also sign, probably in their respective capitals.

The Council agreed that between now and February 10 it would decide whom to appoint as respective representatives on the commission, which is to visit and report on Italian colonies. The commission would then start work immediately after the treaties had been signed.

The Council agreed to send a commission to Trieste to report on the problems of finance there. This

## MAJOR AIRPORT SEIZED BY REBELS

### MOVEMENT LED BY ARMY

CARACAS, DEC. 12. INSURGENTS YESTERDAY, IN A SUN-RISE ATTACK, SEIZED THE MAJOR AIRPORT OF MARACAY, ABOUT 150 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL OF VENEZUELA AND IMMEDIATELY DISPATCHED A CAPTURED PLANE ON A BOMBING MISSION OVER MARACAY AND CARACAS.

One bomb, estimated to be a 25-pounder, landed near the Presidential Palace here and another struck within 300 yards of Maracay's Jardin Hotel. A third hit the airfield of the Military Aviation School near Maracay. No damage or injuries have yet been reported.

President Romulo Betan court said shortly after noon that the Government had the situation under control, but at 1.30 p.m. the Valencia radio broadcast insurgent pleas to all Conservatives to arise, which indicated that the city was in the rebels' hands.

A chambermaid in the Jardin Hotel was struck by a stray bullet as Loyalist soldiers in a jeep fired at a plane bombing Maracay.

President Betancourt said that the revolt was led by followers of Gen. Ismael Medina Angarita, who was overthrown in the October, 1945, revolt which was led by leaders of the present government.

Caracas was quiet yesterday afternoon. Normal calm was broken only by a single bomb dropped near Miraflores Palace, the Presidential residence.—Associated Press.

Among those arrested is Dr. Jovito Villalaz, leader of the Republican Union Party.

## Jewish Raid On Arab Village

Jerusalem, Dec. 11. Sixty alleged members of the Jewish underground attacked the Arab village of Salame, south of Jaffa.

After cordoning off the village of several thousand population, the attackers searched the home of the village chief and arrested his son and cousin.

Authorities said the raiders were armed with tommy-guns and automatic pistols and threw several hand grenades and fired guns during the attacks.

They were trying to recover arms allegedly stolen by the villagers. They reportedly notified the village chief that his two kinsmen would be held as hostages until the arms were returned. No casualties were reported in the raid.—United Press.

## Greek Troops Fight Guerillas In Mountains

Athens, Dec. 11. About 40 Greek soldiers are reported to have been killed in a five-day mountain battle between a reinforced battalion of the Greek Third Army and a guerilla band, estimated to number at least 600, near Dedemotiche, in the eastern part of Greek Thrace.

A number of guerillas are reported to have been captured. Reports of this engagement, combined with Sunday's train attack by guerillas, 40 miles north of Salonika, have increased the nervous feeling in the whole of this area.

The Salonika-Alexandropolis express stopped here last night instead of continuing east. A company of Greek infantry had been put on the train before it left Salonika to reinforce the small number of armed gendarmes allotted to each coach.

The train was on its way from Alexandropolis to Salonika on Sunday night and was reported to have been attacked by guerillas, the driver and another railwayman being killed and two officers and five soldiers kidnapped.—Reuter.

### Correspondents Missing

Athens, Dec. 11. A communique announced to-night that a jeep carrying two American correspondents was found abandoned in the Louzestion region in the province of Calabaria. The correspondents were Robert Vermillion of the United Press and John Phillips of Time and Life.

The local authorities sent two Army detachments into the Louzestion region to locate the correspondents, but the search so far has been fruitless.

According to the communique, the two detachments tried to enter the province yesterday afternoon, but were met with gunfire from the bandits in the region. The bandits tried to drive away the forces with mortars and reinforcements, but the Army forced the bandits to withdraw south of Louzestion, the Communique said.

The bandit force was estimated at 50 men, who fled under cover of darkness with many casualties, according to the communique.

The authorities also said the Greek communists in Calabaria, who described the action, did not mention whether the two correspondents had been found.

Upon receipt of the Calabaria report, the Minister of Public Order, Mr. Costas Kalkanis, and the Minister of Information, Mr. Nikolaos Baidak, held a special conference and then forwarded urgent cables to the local authorities offering to grant them all possible assistance to find the two correspondents.—United Press.

## Aggressive U.S. Technique In Zionist Congress

Basle, Dec. 10.

The powerful American delegation, in an open revolt against moderate leadership of the World Zionist Organisation, campaigned to-day to win support of majority of the Zionist Congress for the most militant and aggressive policy in the history of the movement for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.

After three days debate the issues were clear. The delegates were called upon to choose between co-ordination of policy and appeals to world conscience to attain Jewish statehood and the aggressive American technique which would include full support to resistance against British restrictions on "illegal" immigration of Jews to the Holy Land.

Two dominant figures have arisen from the three-day session of the Congress. The first is aging Dr. Chaim Weizmann, present leader, who had planned to retire after 50 years service to the cause. The second is a newcomer, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, President of the Zionist Organisation of America.

Supporters of Silver fear that Weizmann alone can fight for moderate policies against Hitler who yesterday drew prolonged protests when he branded Weizmann's acceptance of the principle of partition as a grave error in judgment.—United Press.

### Conflict With Britain

Basle, Dec. 11. Mr. Meyer Grossman of New York, vice leader of the Jewish party which has now rejoined the Zionists, told the World Zionist Congress to-night: "We are in open conflict with the British regime in Palestine and this Congress must intensify that struggle."

Speaking for this anti-British party, which has just rejoined the Zionist movement after ten years' separation, Mr. Grossman demanded immediate establishment of a Jewish provisional government for Palestine. He said armed Jewish resistance to the British in Palestine was a "remarkable manifestation of Jewish heroism and has increased the respect of the world for the Jewish people."

While his party representatives stamped and cheered, Grossman roared: "We send greetings to all who stand weapon in hand in Palestine."

"If we really want to rise to the occasion as statesmen, we must form here a provisional Jewish Government which will lead Jewish resistance in Palestine," he said.

He also declared, "The period of co-operation with England is over. Instruments must now be employed in the fight for a Jewish state."

Grossman, speaking in Yiddish, drew the noisiest demonstration of any speaker yet who has addressed the Congress in conclusion. He warned that "any bad compromise decision reached here will be rejected actively by the people of Palestine."—United Press.

## TANGANYIKA'S FUTURE INDIA'S INTEREST IN

New York, Dec. 11.

The attempt to get India recognised as a "state directly concerned" in the administration of Tanganyika, East Africa, drew sharp United States questions in the United Nations Trusteeship Sub-Committee to-day.

Declaring that India should have been consulted by Britain in drawing up the draft trusteeship agreement for Tanganyika, Mr. Krishna Menon said that India could not accept the United States proposal that the question of "states directly concerned" should be left for future definition. A resolution to this effect was passed on Monday.

India was vitally concerned in Tanganyika's future and the days when "one Englishman was worth 250 Indians were over," he said.

Mr. John Foster Dulles (United States), intervening, asked: "Does India honestly believe that its strategic and economic interests in Tanganyika are so great that India should be entitled to override the judgment of the United Nations and prevent from coming into force quickly the trusteeship system?"

Mr. Iver Thomas (Britain) said that the British Government was unable to admit India's claim to be recognised as "a state directly concerned" because they did not yet know the meaning of the phrase in the charter but it would be taken into full note.—Reuter.

## CHURCHILL FORCES DEBATE ON INDIA

London, Dec. 11. The Opposition leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, charging that Indian affairs were assuming a grave aspect, succeeded in forcing the Government to-day to agree to a full-dress debate on India this week, despite Government fears that discussion might destroy prospects of an Indian settlement.

Mr. Churchill's demand for a debate was made after statements in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and in the House of Lords by Lord Pothok-Lawrence, pledging the Government not to impose a constitution on India at the expense of the minorities.

"Matters are assuming so grave a shape," declared Mr. Churchill, "it is necessary the nation should have attention concentrated upon it."—United Press.

## REDS RENEW ATTACKS ON PAOTING

Peiping, Dec. 11.

While Communist troops poured across the Sungari River east and north-east of Changchun, in Hopei, Reds launched another offensive against Paoting, the provincial capital and pushed within five miles of the Peiping-Hankow rail hub.

Other Red units crossed the frozen Sungari from Kirin province under cover of an artillery barrage.

Government reports said that the Reds were preparing counter-offensives against the Nationalists who took five towns north-west and west of Changchun.

Latest reports from Taiyuan, capital of Shansi, said that the Nationalist garrison was still holding out for the thirteenth day at Chungyang against the besieging Red forces, who have thrown their main force against the city's north gate under heavy shelling.

The Red large-scale offensive in northern Honan found its stride as two Communist columns were driving a wedge to Kaifeng.—Associated Press.

Street Fighting  
Nanking, Dec. 10. The Hsin Min Pao to-day reported that Nationalist troops and the Communists were still locked in furious street fighting in Yencheng, North Kiangsu city 85 miles north of the Kiangsu provincial capital of Chingking.

The paper said the whole of the city was on fire as the Nationalist troops smashed into the south and north gates, cornering the Red defenders in the east and west gates, where Red resistance was said to be weakening.—United Press.

## BIRCH AND GAOL FOR JAFFA BANK ROBBER

Jerusalem, Dec. 11.

Benjamin Yassof Kimchin, 16-year-old Jew, was sentenced by the Jerusalem Military Court to-day to terms of 10 and 12 years imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently, with 18 strokes of the birch on two charges arising from the \$5,000 bank holdup in Jaffa last September.—Reuter.

## Tabriz "Surrenders" To Persian Govt Forces

Tehran, Dec. 11.

Tabriz, capital of the autonomous province of Azerbaijan, has "surrendered" to the Persian Government forces.

Dr. Djavid, Governor of Azerbaijan, to-day sent to the Shah of Persia and Ghamam Es-Sultaneh, Persian Premier, the following message: "The Persian Army is welcome in Azerbaijan."

The "surrender" of Tabriz took the form of a message to the Shah. It came less than 48 hours after the Persian Government forces crossed the Azerbaijan border on Monday night. The troops met with little resistance as they advanced with practically no losses on either side. Wrecked bridges were their greatest obstacles as they moved forward through the town of Mianeh, midway between the eastern border and the capital.

The Persian Headquarters said that all bridges on the road to Mianeh had been blown up by Azerbaijan democrats and, according to the Tehran Radio, when Government troops reached the town they found the railway station on fire.

Besides the advance on Tabriz by way of Mianeh, another column pressed forward from Tekab.

Describing the advance, General Headquarters announced: "All points of the Chahankuh heights have been captured by the Persian Army."

Neutral observers who returned from the battlefield to-day said: "The rebels' fire is poorly aimed."

Meanwhile, great popular rejoicings in Tehran followed the announcement of official confirmation of the "surrender" of Tabriz.—Reuter.

Some caution was evident in the Government's reaction to the Tabriz message, adds United Press. Officials said the Army was continuing to advance as planned, since all Azerbaijan might not have heard of the decision.

The Chief of Staff said a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was taken and a number of prisoners captured.

Latest reports said Ghamam's troops had passed beyond the Haftlankuh range of hills along the provincial border and were headed for Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan.

All Rasmara, Chief of Staff, said troops operating from Zenzajian had reached beyond the provincial border on the road to Tabriz. Small units will be detached along the way and dispatched to various localities where the task of disarming the civilian population will begin as a prelude to the elections.

Officials said the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Ivan Sadchikov, submitted a mild protest yesterday against the dispatch of Central Government troops to Azerbaijan, saying that the move was incompatible with Persia's agreement with Russia which stipulated that disturbances and bloodshed along the Soviet border would be avoided.—United Press.

## France Sinking Deeper Into Political Crisis

Paris, Dec. 11.

France to-day sank deeper into the political and economic crisis and the Assembly President, M. Vincent Auriol, was expected to make a strong plea for an end to the deadlock when the Assembly meets to-morrow.

All day Party leaders conferred but were bogged into worse disagreement over the composition of the government. There appeared little chance for agreement, on either a government or the man to head it, before to-morrow's afternoon Assembly session.

The inter-party meetings were designed to discuss the crisis and the programme of drastic cuts in military and civil spending and the lopping off of perhaps one-third of the millions of Government employees. Both the Socialists and Communists refused to agree to the payroll cuts sought by the MRP and right wing groups.

Indicative of the increasingly grave economic plight into which the country of rushing was the official announcement that all non-priority industries probably would have to shut down from December 22 to January 7 due to lack of coal.

Prices continued to mount steeply week after week and the Bank of France note circulation rose to well over 700,000,000,000 francs for the first time.—United Press.

## ANTI-BRITISH RIOTS IN ITALY

Rome, Dec. 11.

Casualties in the anti-British disorders at Padua were to-day reported to total 30 injured. Few of the injuries are serious.

Padua was to-day put out of bounds to all troops, except those on duty.

General Headquarters of the British Forces announced that the Prefect had been called to General Headquarters and told he must maintain order or stern measures would be taken.

No incidents took place during the night and the situation is described as being under control.—Reuter.

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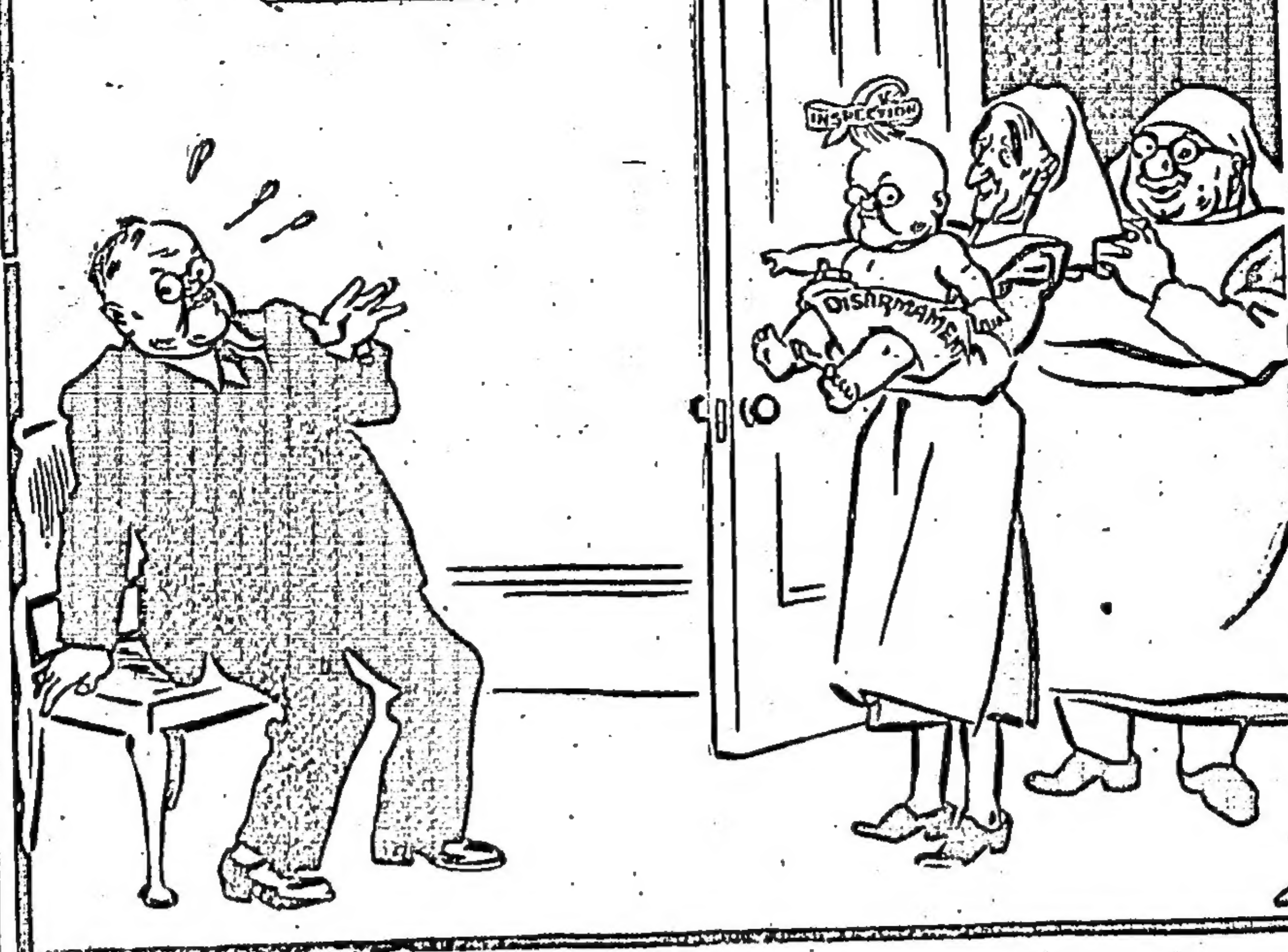
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Norman KRASNA

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Home was never like this!

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HAPPY FATHER (?)

Low

# Why I Left The Liberal Party

By T. L. MORABIN, M.P.

OF the 300 Liberal candidates at the last General Election, only 10 were returned to the House of Commons.

The country was determined to give the Socialist Party, which had been the official Opposition for nearly twenty-seven years, its chance.

The Liberal Party programme at the General Election therefore received very little attention from the electorate. It received equally little attention from many Liberals. And that programme made a greater impact on public opinion. It would have been realised how radical the Liberal Party had become.

WE went to the country pledged to carry out the Beveridge policy of "Full employment in a free society." This meant that the Liberal Party was pledged to work for a planned economy in the new House of Commons. It meant the socialisation of demand and, where necessary, of production.

To make its position plain, the Liberal Party in its manifesto came down definitely in favour of nationalising coal, power and transport.

Any unprejudiced observer could detect, from the point of view of the legislation to be brought before the new House of Commons, very little difference between the Liberal Party's declaration of policy and the Socialist Party's "Let us face the future."

Obviously the Whig element in the Liberal Party must have been surprised and embarrassed by the programme. At any rate, not all the 300 Liberal candidates, many of them rushed into the battle

at the last moment, campaigned on the official policy. Many found refuge in the advocacy of free trade or older forms of Liberal economic policy which enabled them to attack controls.

Yet every active Liberal should have been aware of the implications of the policies adopted by the party for fighting the general election.

WHEN the new House of Commons met, Clement Davies appointed me Chief Whip. What was I to do? From the King's Speech it was obvious that the measures we envisaged in our Manifesto were going to be carried out by the Socialist Government. I believe in that of Mr. Clement Davies—we could only follow the policy which I advocated at the Liberal candidates' meeting held at that time. I then said:

"In the early stages of this Parliament the task of the Parliamentary Party will not be easy because the Labour Party asked for and received a mandate to carry out a radical and not a socialist programme, which is the logical consequence of the reforms of the Liberal Government of 1905. It is a programme designed to provide houses, jobs, social, adequate health services and a rising standard of living for the people. The Parliamentary Party must of necessity give full support as an independent party to the Labour Government as long as political freedom is protected and the Government carries out its immediate tasks with courage and resolution."

At that meeting, and in my contacts as Chief Whip with the party organisation outside the House, it was clear to me that the party outside the House had no intention of following the policy which in my view was the only honest one, having regard to the platform on which we appealed to the electors.

So great was the pressure against me that I felt in all conscience it was my duty to resign as Chief Whip.

It was said that this was my method of leaving the Liberal Party and going Socialist. What actually happened was that I had stood pat on my election pledges, while the Liberal Party organisation had abandoned its position.

In an attempt to establish its position as an independent party, it seems to me that the party organisation is following a policy of opposition to the Government.

This leads them to be grasping in their support of the Government on those economic and social reforms to which the Liberal Party is committed as the Labour Party. Its propaganda has become a stream of giggling criticism against the Government over these very measures.

IF in the House of Commons I give the Socialist Government the support it should receive from me as a radical Liberal I embarrass the Parliamentary party in its relations with the party organisation. At the same time I contradict and come into sharp conflict with the propaganda put out by the party. Therefore, to avoid this situation, I have left the Liberal Party to become an independent Liberal.

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May WEST • Victor MOORE in  
"THE HEAT'S ON"  
A Columbia Picture.

## GERMAN NAVAL SECRETS

by  
**PETER LOVEGROVE**

I TAKE my demob hat off to the men of the Mine-sweeping Service.

Over 25,000 of them constantly risked their lives in one of the most hazardous yet unspectacular and least publicised tasks of World War II.

For six years their lot was one of hard living and continual vigilance in stormy seas in all climates, and they bore at all times the strain of unseen danger. And their job didn't even cease when Donitz surrendered—there was still the clearing of enemy minefields to be undertaken.

And the late war has seen a deluge of a lot of mines. It has not yet been possible to estimate the number the enemy laid, but it is known that we laid 263,000, 77 per cent of which were buoyant, and the remainder ground mines. The latter were responsible for the sinking of almost all the 1,041 enemy ships and 33 U-boats which fell to British mines. Another 541 enemy vessels were damaged.

Buoyant mines were chiefly used in our own waters for protecting the convoy lanes, and their sowing is measured not by the number of enemy ships sunk, but by the number of our own vessels which were saved from attack by their deterrent effect.

LONDONERS these days are being given an opportunity of seeing for themselves just what these unseen dangers were and the complexity of the dreaded weapons which have been called a "scientist's paradise." At the Science Museum is an Admiralty exhibition of representative German and British mines and de-gaussing material used during the late war.

It makes no pretence of being complete. Some material which has not been compromised by use against the enemy is not on view, and anyway there were so many varieties of mines and so many activation systems—for instance we used no fewer than a hundred different timing circuits—that it was impossible to accommodate them all.

But there is more than enough on view to convince the least mechanically-minded and impressionable, such as your London correspondent, of the tremendous skill and ingenuity which were devoted to perfecting the submarine mine, and of the diabolical threat to shipping that it represents.

DURING World War I mines, almost without exception, had to be struck by the target in order to produce an explosion. During the uneasy years of peace, both sides evolved some effective machinery to increase the range of detection. And at the same time, other groups of scientists developed other types of mines which were even more subtle than those employed in 1914-18 and would be harder to sweep.

The Admiralty exhibition shows these fairly recent refinements—the finished products, the interior mechanism, and models showing how they work. The prize exhibit is the first German parachute magnetic mine to be recovered complete in Britain.

This was the weapon on which Hitler had relied way back in 1939 to destroy the British merchant fleet. It had been invented eight years previously and since then the cleverest German brains had failed to find the antidote. It did considerable damage in the early months of the war, and it certainly looked as if merchant traffic would be paralysed unless the remedy could be found quickly. The men in the sweepers did all they could, but they were powerless against this weapon, new to their experience.

And then a wicked-looking 1,200 lbs. of mischief with spokes all over it dropped on the sands at Shoeburyness, Essex, on the night of November 22, 1939; volunteer specialist officers from H.M.S. Vernon, the Torpedo and Mining School, rendered it safe within 12 hours; in another dozen hours it had been stripped and the secrets of the magnetic mine were placed before Mr Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty. Soon after the antidote was discovered. A new sweep was evolved, its principle being to create a magnetic field which would activate the needle of the mine, and the sweepers again began to achieve most satisfactory results.

For ship's direct protection, the Royal Navy produced the "de-gaussing girdle," named ironically enough after a German scientist; a simple but effective device which was fitted to vessels of all sizes. By D-Day, the British De-gaussing Organisation was responsible for minimising the danger from magnetic mines. In respect of some 18,000 vessels. The maintenance of these ships in a satisfactory condition involved the magnetic measurement of some 500 ships a day, and at one time, 1,200 miles of wire cable were being used weekly to fit the vessels.

After the magnetic mine came fresh engines of destruction: the antenna electro-chemical, acoustic

and oyster mines, all of which were even more difficult to detect; and then improved versions of all of these, equipped with delay devices, and electric clocks running for over 200 days, and which can be fixed to complete the firing circuit after a certain number of hours or only when a given number of ships have passed over. They're all at the Science Museum now, together with a small ground mine—containing a mere 500 lbs. of high explosive—of the type we used so successfully in the Danube and the Kiel and Dortmund-Ems Canals. It is known that no less than one million tons of shipping were held up in the Kiel canal by a few of these mines skillfully placed by Bomber Command.

Yet, although the enemy strewed their mines indiscriminately and in large numbers along unsuspected routes, over 2,000 British ships were at sea every day, and between 100 and 150 moved daily in and out of U.K. harbours alone—thanks to the vigilance of the Minesweepers.

SOME people may imagine that the naval mine is a 20th century refinement. In actual fact, it is the product of four centuries of human ingenuity. The Dutch have the doubtful credit of having been the first to use a "ship-destroying

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

There is a time and place for four-trump conventions, and other situations that clearly call for more direct slam invitations. Consider to-day's deal.

South, dealer.

North-South vulnerable.

NORTH		SOUTH	
♠ K 4		♠ 8 7 6 5	
♥ Q 5 4 3		♥ A 10 9 8	
♦ K 9 8 7		♦ A 10 9 8	
♣ A 8 2		♣ K 7 6 5	

This was the actual bidding:  
North: 1♠, 2♥, 3♦, 4♣, 5♠, 6♥, 7♠, 8♥, 9♠, 10♥, 11♠, 12♥, 13♠, 14♥, 15♠, 16♥, 17♠, 18♥, 19♠, 20♥, 21♠, 22♥, 23♠, 24♥, 25♠, 26♥, 27♠, 28♥, 29♠, 30♥, 31♠, 32♥, 33♠, 34♥, 35♠, 36♥, 37♠, 38♥, 39♠, 40♥, 41♠, 42♥, 43♠, 44♥, 45♠, 46♥, 47♠, 48♥, 49♠, 50♥, 51♠, 52♥, 53♠, 54♥, 55♠, 56♥, 57♠, 58♥, 59♠, 60♥, 61♠, 62♥, 63♠, 64♥, 65♠, 66♥, 67♠, 68♥, 69♠, 70♥, 71♠, 72♥, 73♠, 74♥, 75♠, 76♥, 77♠, 78♥, 79♠, 80♥, 81♠, 82♥, 83♠, 84♥, 85♠, 86♥, 87♠, 88♥, 89♠, 90♥, 91♠, 92♥, 93♠, 94♥, 95♠, 96♥, 97♠, 98♥, 99♠, 100♥.

When South bid four no trump, Blackwood, and received the information that North had one ace,

South was understandably afraid to inquire for kings, because five no trump would automatically push the contract to a slam, and though North might have an excellent hand, the partnership could still easily be "off" to two spade tricks. Thus, the laydown small slam was missed.

A "kibitzer" suggested that it would have been shrewder for South to bid four diamonds instead of four no trump. But, alas, the kibitzer was wrong. With his suggestion the bidding probably would have gone:

South: 1♠, 2♥, 3♦, 4♣, 5♠, 6♥, 7♠, 8♥, 9♠, 10♥, 11♠, 12♥, 13♠, 14♥, 15♠, 16♥, 17♠, 18♥, 19♠, 20♥, 21♠, 22♥, 23♠, 24♥, 25♠, 26♥, 27♠, 28♥, 29♠, 30♥, 31♠, 32♥, 33♠, 34♥, 35♠, 36♥, 37♠, 38♥, 39♠, 40♥, 41♠, 42♥, 43♠, 44♥, 45♠, 46♥, 47♠, 48♥, 49♠, 50♥, 51♠, 52♥, 53♠, 54♥, 55♠, 56♥, 57♠, 58♥, 59♠, 60♥, 61♠, 62♥, 63♠, 64♥, 65♠, 66♥, 67♠, 68♥, 69♠, 70♥, 71♠, 72♥, 73♠, 74♥, 75♠, 76♥, 77♠, 78♥, 79♠, 80♥, 81♠, 82♥, 83♠, 84♥, 85♠, 86♥, 87♠, 88♥, 89♠, 90♥, 91♠, 92♥, 93♠, 94♥, 95♠, 96♥, 97♠, 98♥, 99♠, 100♥.

Now South, still in complete darkness concerning the spade situation, could bid no more than five hearts; and North, feeling that he had done his duty, would probably pass.

The best bid for South on the second round was a direct jump to five hearts—clearly, a request that North bid six, if, with his other values, he could control the spades!

## Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS  
1—March bird  
2—Ballet  
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## Crossword Puzzle

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## NANCY Just Too Much



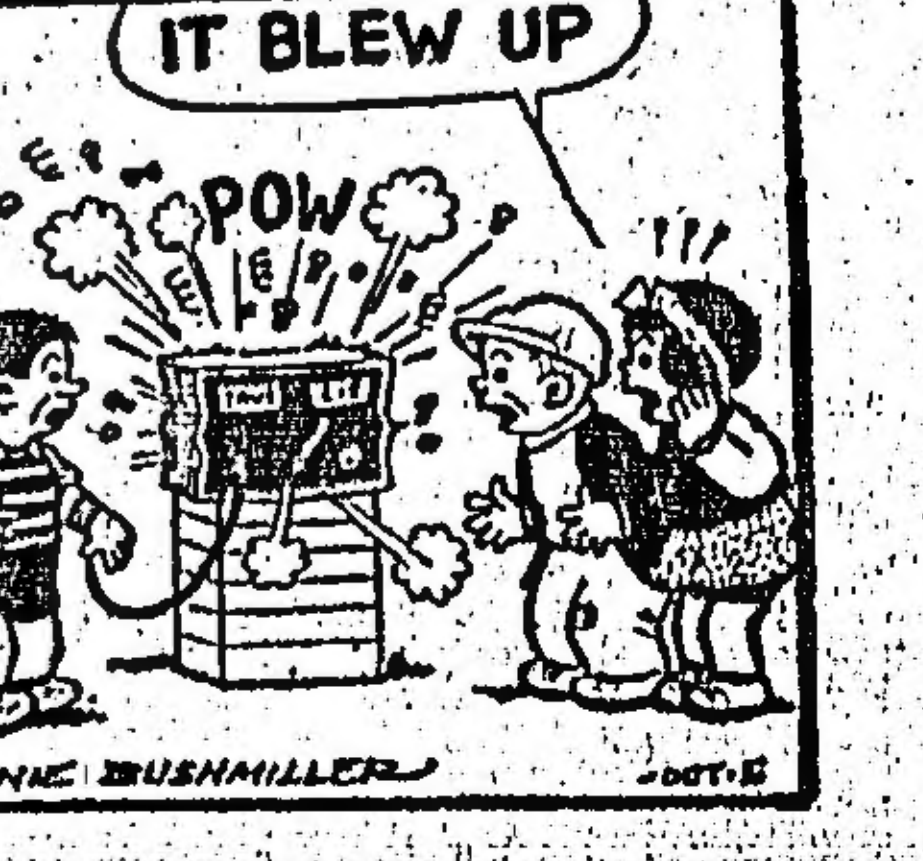
## NANCY Just Too Much



## NANCY Just Too Much



## NANCY Just Too Much





## Use Of Farm Machines Taught To Chinese By American Conchies

The CNRRA-UNRRA farm tractor project, which has proved a success in famine-stricken Honan—the first Chinese province to experiment with modern agricultural equipment—has been extended to Hupeh, where thousands and thousands of once-fertile acres have not been cultivated since the Japanese marched into the province in the early stages of the China war, reports Reuter.

Two of the first 20 tractors earmarked for Hupeh are already in operation in the eastern part of the province in what is described by UNRRA as "a land reclamation and food production plan designed to restore to productive use farm lands devastated by the Japanese."

At the same time, a workshop has been established to train Chinese farm youth in the use of the equipment. In charge of the workshop are members of the Brethren Service Unit, a group of men especially trained in the operation and maintenance of farm tractors. They are American farmers who were conscientious objectors during the war. In pursuance of their moral convictions, they came out to China recently at a wage of US\$25 monthly with the promise to work a year with the Chinese farmers who are struggling to reclaim lands laid waste by war and floods. One of the most important phases of their work will be the thorough training of Chinese, who will eventually take over the project completely.

Highway Transport. Meanwhile, UNRRA announces that the CNRRA Highway Transport department, which operates 1,700 trucks, 20 "ducks" and a fleet of truck locomotives, has delivered almost 1,000,000 tons of goods within China in less than a year. The department is responsible for all UNRRA-CNRRA motor transport from docks to destination. According to Mr. Don McNeill, Associate General Manager of

CNRRA's transportation services, the aim of CNRRA Highway Transport, which was set up in January this year, is to be a paid-for profitable business operated entirely by the Ministry of Communications by the time the UNRRA programme in China ends.

In order to help attain this goal the organisation now does commercial hauling on a one-way basis. When relief supplies have been brought into an area, commercial cargo is carried. Revenue from this business is used to amortise the cost of equipment.

Hauling earth, stone, building materials and supplies for the Yellow River dyke repair project in Honan is one of the Highway Transport's operations which has grown 20 times in size since it began last March. It first sent 10 trucks to the project area. Now it has 90 hauling building materials there and 100 more bringing in flour and UNRRA relief supplies.

## Changes In City Of London

The change of ownership—from private to public—of the Bank of England "has been brought about in a manner which illustrates the capacity of the old City of London to make changes in its institutions and to renew itself to serve the country's needs."

Amplifying this view, Lord Catto, Governor of the Bank, who was speaking at the Lord Mayor's annual dinner to the bankers and merchants of the City of London, went on to say that Britain's "banking service contains within itself more elasticity than that of any other important nation, through the close and harmonious working of the Bank with the big commercial banks, which the change of ownership of the former in no way disturbs."

It is true to say that all businessmen everywhere dislike controls, there are two aspects of this matter to be observed as regards Britain. The first is that the Government has repeatedly made it clear that it is not imposing controls for controls' sake. The second is that through controls Britain has successfully avoided the economic vagaries that have characterised the post-war period in some other countries.

It is, therefore, particularly significant that Lord Catto, in concluding his speech, would speak of "the increasing activity and initiative" of the City during the past 12 months, and could add that he was "happy to see business people magnificently accepting the controls imposed upon them, although chafing a bit at some of the restrictions."

## 8th Army Soldier At York Minster

A 20-year-old musician, Frank Jackson, who served with the Eighth Army in the North African campaign, has been appointed organist of the famous York Minster in Britain, where he was formerly a chorister.

He took his degree of Bachelor of Music at Durham University at the age of 19, and in the same year became a Fellow of Britain's Royal College of Organists.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"If you want to be a football player's girl friend, you shouldn't object to a little roadwork on our dates!"



One of the BBC's most travelled announcers is Patricia Hughes, here photographed at the microphone. She was born at Teluk Anson, Malaya, and educated in Sussex, England. Twice, during her travels in the early days of the war, she was just one step ahead of the enemy. She was visiting Norway and Sweden in 1939 and escaped from Oslo just before the Germans entered. She then went to Malaya where she stayed for two years, leaving for Colombo just 13 days before the Japs arrived. Two years ago she joined the BBC.

## INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN U.S. COTTON BELT

The post-war labour shortage in the Southern cotton fields of the United States is bringing an industrial revolution to cotton growing. The traditional one-mule farmer with his single plough and hoe faces extinction as machines slash production costs by reducing man-hour requirements for planting, cultivating and harvesting the fibre which remains the backbone of the American textile industry despite competition from synthetic and other natural fibres.

Already many large cotton plantations are mechanised and the trend increases as field hands who 10 years ago worked from sun-up to sun-down for as little as 50 cents refuse to leave higher-paying jobs in the cities to which they were attracted during the wartime boom, says a United Press dispatch.

Machines which became a necessity during the manpower shortage are proving so efficient that planters feel they can not afford return to the pre-war tenant farmer system, even if the men again become available to fill the vacancies.

One of the newest mechanical innovations in Southern cotton fields is the flame cultivator, which travels down the rows like a tractor spilling twin jets of fire at grass and weeds surrounding the cotton plants and does in a matter of hours the work a tenant farmer with a hoe would require days to do.

The giant, lumbering mechanical picker is another device which helped maintain the supply of white fluff during war years when there were no men on the farms to do the harvesting by hand. Growers are grateful to the mechanical pickers not only because they kept the farms operating during the war, but because they reduced harvesting costs.

Effects on Production. Operators of large cotton plantations "studied" the effects of mechanisation on production and came to the following conclusions:

With 425 pounds of cotton as the average yield per acre, the man-hour requirements of production on a one-mule farm where cultivating during the growing season is done by hand is 160 per 500-pound bale, about 64 of which are spent in pre-harvest work.

By replacing the mule with a four-plough tractor and using the flame cultivator, and harvesting by mechanical picker the man-hour requirements for a bale of cotton can be cut to 28. By complete mechanisation—using every available type of cultivator, hoeing and chopping

device—this figure can be lowered to 15 man-hours per bale.

And as owners of large plantations study these figures and their results on production costs, they visualise increased acreages of cotton at a fraction of what it cost them to grow pre-war crops. And they do not lament so mournfully the wartime and post-war boom which robbed them of their cheap labour supply. Instead, they are beginning to think the more efficient mechanical farming methods discovered during the war is adequate compensation for the loss of 5-cents-a-day labour.

## WOMAN JUDGES

The Chinese Ministry of Judicial Administration has just appointed two women judges for the Shanghai District Court.

Although woman clerks have sat in Chinese court in the past years, it is the first time that woman judges have been assigned to Shanghai. Miss Soum Cheng, now Mrs. Wei Tao-ming, of former Chinese Ambassador to Washington, was the first woman president of the former Nantao District Court, but her work was confined to the administrative side of that tribunal. The two woman judges just sent to the city are Miss Ching Wei-hsin, aged 24, and Miss Hsia Tao-chi.

## CHINA AND UNO CHARTER

Nanking, Dec. 11. The Seventh Committee of the National Assembly voted for the deletion of a clause in the Constitution binding China to observe the United Nations Charter.

More than 20 Committeemen moved the deletion clause on the ground that the international document might not last forever, while the Constitution itself was of a permanent nature.

The action is subject to approval by the general meeting of the Assembly on December 13.—Associated Press.

## SIR GEO. BARNES DEAD

London, Dec. 11. The death is announced this morning of Sir George Barnes, at the age of 88.

Sir George, who was born at Umballa in 1858 during the Indian mutiny and while there in that city were still burning, had a distinguished career in the British Civil Service, rising to be Joint Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade in 1918 war.

After that, during the 1914-18 war, he served for a time as Commerce member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.—Reuter.

## LYONS WORLD EXHIBITION

Shanghai, Dec. 10. China hopes to be able to send samples of some 30 kinds of Chinese native products, including raw silk, silk embroidery, tea, tung oil, bristles, porcelain ware and chemical products to the world exhibition to be held in Lyons, France, next year.

A special committee of representatives of local industrial and commercial circles is being organised to ensure China making a good showing at the fair, which will last from April 12 to 21.—Reuter.

## RYDER CUP MATCHES

London, Dec. 11. The Professional Golfers' Association have accepted the invitation of the American PGA to send a British team in October 1947, for the resumption of the Ryder Cup matches.—Reuter.

## JAPANESE REPARATIONS

Washington, Dec. 10. The State Department today described as "completely at variance with facts" newspaper dispatches indicating that Ambassador Edwin Pauley's recommendations on Japanese reparations failed to recognise the need for self-sustaining Japanese economy.

The Department statement said it was "one of the basic considerations." It also denied that Mr. Pauley admitted "errors"—United Press.

## SCULLING CHALLENGE

Sydney, Dec. 11. If the trip can be financed, Evans Paddon, the Australian sculling champion, is prepared to challenge Bobby Pearce for the world title next year in Canada. Paddon said: "I am confident that I can beat Pearce."—Reuter.

## NORTHEAST DIARY

By J. Stanley Bell.

Christmas approaches, but I am afraid there is going to be little to celebrate again, and I am certain that the task of filling the kiddies' stockings or getting in a few bottles for the party is as hard as ever it was during the war years. The shops look as festive as they can, but pop in and make a dash—in a flash you will pop out again.

I've just been strolling round Newcastle's shopping area. Walnuts—any amount at 6 shillings a lb; chestnuts—the same at 5 shillings a lb; tangerines this year—four or 5 shillings a dozen; bottle of port—yes, at 28 shillings.

The man who is satisfied with his pint still has to wait until 7.30 p.m. and clear out long before 10 p.m. The only thing booming in the North-East, is the cinema and entertainment generally. When the film men in Wardour Street are checking up their takings every week they look at the figures from Newcastle and smile. For cinema business on Tyneside with its eight first class houses and nearly 40 suburban cinemas gives them something to smile about. Box office takings are among the highest in Britain.

It's the same at the Empire and the Royal and already queues form at 9 a.m. waiting for an hour or more to get a seat for the pantos. At the Empire we are to have that local lad, Jimmy James, and at the Royal Dave Willis comes back again.

## Soccer Records Broken

At the soccer matches at Newcastle, Middlesbrough and Sunderland records are being broken every home game.

The days before the war the Roker crowd used to average about 27,000—to-day its over 53,000 and that goes for all clubs in the North-east—records.

Sunderland are doing grand. Playing great soccer and Eddie Burbank, Les Dunn, Willie Watson, Johnnie Mazon and newcomer Fred Hall and Jackie Robinson, Newcastle out to get into the 1st Div. are spending thousands and sitting pretty with a grand team. Middlesbrough lost their first home game to Sunderland—remember those Derby matches?—this was a real thriller. Score 3-1 for the Roker lads.

At St. James Hall record crowds go every week for the boxing, and big man of the North-east to-day is North Shields lad Stan Hawthorne. Stan fights Ronnie James early in March for the British Lightweight title and then pops off to Australia and the U.S.A. He's a K.O. champion—has a terrific punch.

Houses—position is awful—a few going up here and there but it will be years before all claims for homes can be met at the present rate.

## Quayside Visit

Thousands will recall the Sunday morning visit to the Quayside—to the stalls, the darts, the tipsters, and all the paraphernalia of the market men and the smart alecs. Well, I had a run down on a Sunday.

At the Newcastle end of the swing bridge I bumped into the usual barrow—grapes 3 shillings a lb. Standing near by was a dark-skinned fellow selling "Oriental perfumes" which smell to me as though they had been manufactured in a back room at Byker. Dozens of stalls with dart boards next and the prizes were a box of matches or a vase. No chocolate or sweets like the good old days. A man was selling watches—15 jewels at £8 each and he got it. Then I was offered ice cream, lemonade drinks, a bag of crisps and a pin for threepence. There were toffee apples at a tanner a time; and then the showman of them all—a fellow who kept swallowing clay pipes, razor blades, marbles, a penknife, electric light bulbs, and a watch and chain—all for about 5 shillings in the hat.

A crowd watched another man being tied with rope and chains. Further down a man pours iodine on a piece of carpet and removed it with the "Wonder Soap" at a shilling a time. Someone holds up a cheap toy gun for a couple of shillings to a kiddie. Its nearly like the old days when you come to the racing fraternity. Winners—dozens of "em—doubles, trebles, accumulators—fortunes they tell you—"buy my card, Sir two bob!" Yes, it's still like Petticoat Lane, the old Quayside, with eager crowds and smart alec salesmen.

## SARAWAK CLAIMANT

San Francisco, Dec. 11. Mr. Anthony Brooke, 24-year-old nephew of the retired "White Rajah" of Sarawak, arrived here today en route to Borneo to lay claim to the now non-existent throne.

Mr. Brooke told a news conference that he was going out on the "urgent invitation of the Malay National Union and the Sarawak Dyak Association which have challenged the legality of cession of Sarawak to the British Crown."

"I feel the people of Sarawak should have been given a chance to determine their future status," said Mr. Brooke, who added that the country had become a crown colony by methods which he termed dubious.—Associated Press.

## KUOMINTANG SEPARATED

Shanghai, Dec. 10. The Shanghai Evening Post in a dispatch from Nanking said to-day that the Executive Yuan has adopted regulations ruling that Kuomintang's provincial county branches may no longer get funds from provincial county governments.

The paper said this was the first step taken by Government to divorce the Kuomintang from the Government and to prepare for implementation of the constitution now before the National Assembly.—United Press.

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QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



ADDED! LATEST MARCH OF TIME! "WANTED-MORE HOMES"

STAR THEATRE

COMBINED SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT Presents

BLANCHE LITTLER'S COMPANY

"WORM'S EYE VIEW"

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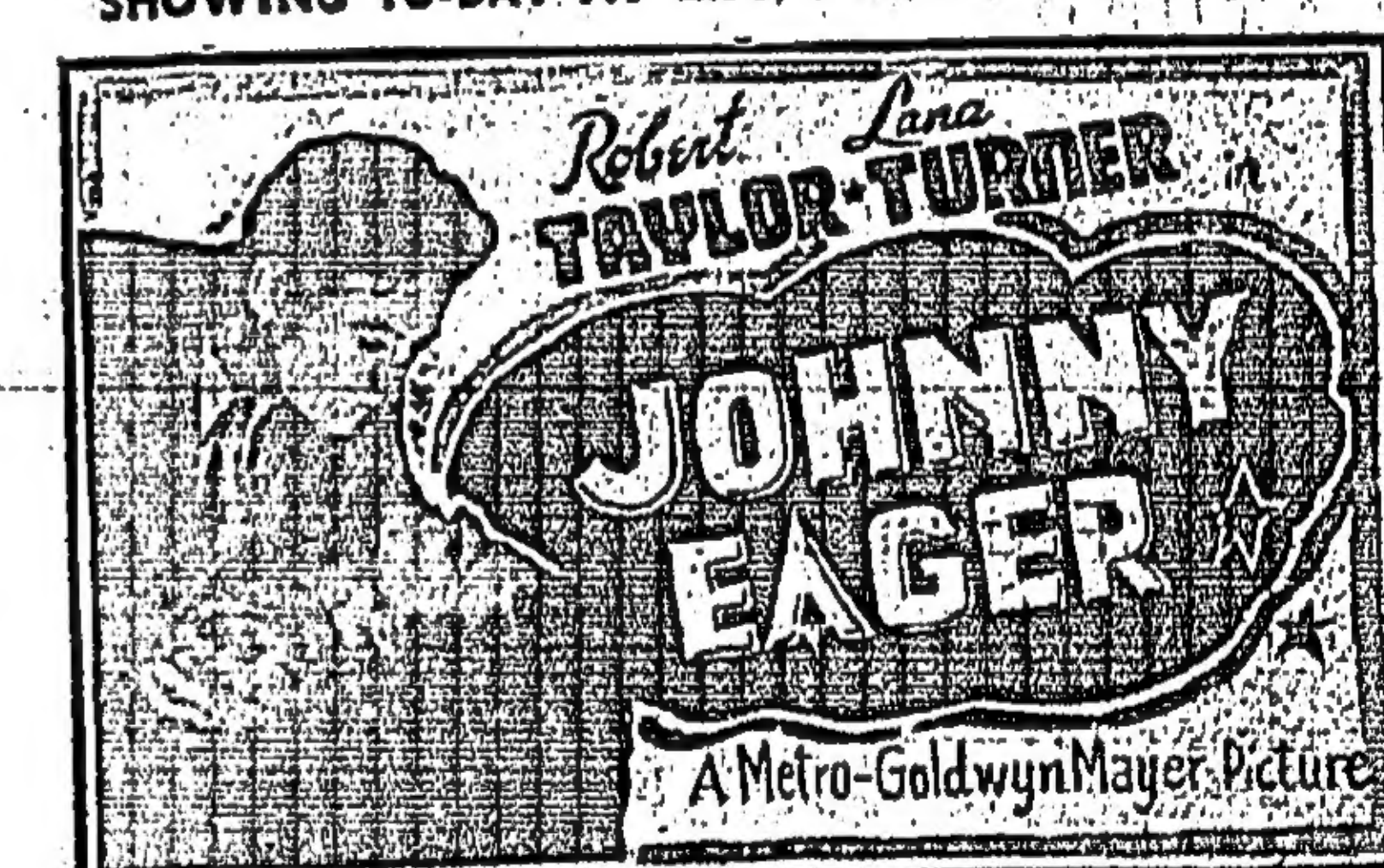
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All colours—Blue, Biscuit, Fawn, Green, etc.

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U.S. GRAIN EXPORT ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

San Francisco, Dec. 11. No reduction in the export of American grains abroad is in sight in the coming year, the Under-Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Norris E. Dodd, told the American Farm Bureau today.

Declaring that Europe needed all the food the United States could send, Mr. Dodd added: "We have established an export target of 400,000,000 bushels of grain and grain products for 1946-47.—Associated Press.

MARTIAL LAW IN CELEBES

Batavia, Dec. 10. The Government announced that martial law was declared to-day in the South Celebes areas of Mandar, Makassar and Bonihain because the internal security of the territories was endangered by increasing violent disturbances and crimes.—United Press.

JACOBS IMPROVING

New York, Dec. 10. Promoter Mike Jacobs to-day had improved enough for Joe Louis to visit him for a few minutes. Jacobs was able to identify the champion of Nal-Khung Abbaalwong's government earlier this year.—Central News.



